QUESTION 1

**QUESTION 2** 

**QUESTION 3** 

**QUESTION 4** 

**QUESTION 5** 

Express  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}-2}{2-\sqrt{3}}$  in the form  $a + b\sqrt{3}$  where a and b are constants Find the coefficient of the  $x^4$  term in the expansion of  $(2x - 1)^6$ Show that  $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = k(\sqrt{2} - 1)$ Prove that y = 2x is a tangent to the curve  $y = 4x - x^2 - 1$  and find the coordinates of the point of contact State the axis intercepts, in exact form for the curve  $y = 12e^{x} - 4e^{2x}$ 

A circle of radius 5 passes through the points (0, 0) and (8, 0). Find the two possible centres of the circle.

Solve the equation  $sin(2\theta) + 2 = 2cos^2(2\theta)$  for  $0^\circ \le x \le 180^\circ$ 

The graph of  $y = ax^3 - 3x + c$  has a gradient of 45 at point (2, 15). Find the values of a and c

Given that f(1) = 0 where  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 6x + 9$ , express f(x) as the product of 3 linear factors

The graph of y = x<sup>3</sup> is translated by  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ . Find the equation of the resulting graph in the form y = ax<sup>3</sup> + bx<sup>2</sup> + cx + d

Evaluate  $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^4} dx$ 

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Express  $8x^2 + 4x + 3$  in the form  $a(x + b)^2 + c$ 

Show using differentiation from first principles that the derivative of  $8x^3$  is  $24x^2$ 

Given that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^3}$  and when x =-1, y = 6, express y in terms of x

Solve 
$$4^{(2x+1)} = \frac{1}{2^x}$$

Show that the equation  $x^2 + (k + 4)x + k = 0$  has 2 real and distinct roots for all values of k

Find the value of sin x

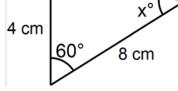
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Evaluate  $\int_{1}^{4} 3\sqrt{x} + 2x \, dx$ 

Find the equation of the tangent to the curve  $y = x^2(1 - x)$  at the point where  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Describe the transformation which transforms the graph of  $y = 3^x$  to the graph of  $y = 3^{x-2} + 1$ 

Given that  $\int_{a}^{2a} (5-3x) dx = \frac{1}{2}$  find the possible values of a QUESTION 1 Find the set of values of x for which  $y = x^3 - 4x^2 - 35x + 6$  is a decreasing function **QUESTION 2** Solve  $\sqrt{3}\sin(2\theta - 20^\circ) = 3\cos(2\theta - 20^\circ)$ **QUESTION 3 QUESTION 4** tangent to the circle at point B in the form ax + by = cFind the first three terms in the expansion of  $(2 - \frac{1}{4}x)^8$ **QUESTION 5** 

The line joining A(2,0) and B(8,8) is the diameter of a circle. Find the equation of the www.mathsbox.org.uk

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The equation  $kx^2 + 4kx - 3 = 0$  has 2 real and distinct roots. Find the range of values of k A has position vector 2i - 5j and B has position vector 6i + 3jFind |AB|Solve  $5 - 2\cos 3\theta = 8\sin^2 3\theta$  for  $0^\circ \le \theta \le 180^\circ$ 

Solve 
$$2e^{x} + 3 = \frac{2}{e^{x}}$$

 $f(x) = ax^3 - x^2 - bx + 6$ Given that f(1) = 0 and f(-2) = 0 find the values of a and b

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Solve  $24x^2 - 4x > 5$ 

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Express  $\frac{3\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$  in the form  $a + b\sqrt{2}$ 

Find the first four terms in the expansion of  $(1 - 2x)^{10}$ 

Find the equation of the tangent to the curve  $y = 3x\sqrt{x} + \frac{16}{x}$  at the point where x = 4

Find the unit vector parallel to the vector 20i – 21j